

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1847.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

日一初月六年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOR, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 180 & 182, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WEND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTOR, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs. A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HEDEN & Co. Shanghai, LARK, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman—H. W. KESWICK, Esq. E. R. BEILIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq. H. L. DARTMOUTH, Esq. F. D. SARNOON, Esq. H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. MOIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at FOOCHOW will be CL SED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next. CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. (Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, 23,200,000. RESERVE FUND, 4,800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Béranger, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, 2,000,000. RESERVE FUND, 1,500,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 12 " 4 per cent. " "
" 24 " 5 per cent. " "

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, THIS EVENING, JULY 19th, 1879.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG OF MISS CLARA STANLEY'S OPERA & OPERA-BUFFE COMPANY.

MISS CLARA STANLEY as PRIMA DONNA, whose recent success in Shanghai has been unrivalled—she having appeared in upwards of Forty-five Operas and been acknowledged by the Press and the Public in general to have achieved the greatest success ever known in China—Will give a short Season of Operas of THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

When the following Operas will be produced:—

Saturday, July 19th, LEOCOE's Sparkling Comic Opera "GIROFLE-GIROFLA."

First time in Hongkong, MISS CLARA STANLEY, as "GIROFLE-GIROFLA."

Wednesday, July 23rd, BELLINI's "LA SOMNAMBULA."

First time in Hongkong, MISS CLARA STANLEY as "AMINA."

Saturday, July 26th, "GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT."

First time in Hongkong, MISS CLARA STANLEY as "DROGAN," (A Baker).

Saturday, July 19th, "GIROFLE-GIROFLA."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Girofle, { Twin } MISS CLARA STANLEY, { Sisters } STANLEY.

Marquise, MISS AGNES DRAGON.

Don Bolero d'al, CARANES.

Mourzouk, MR J. ROLLINGS.

Pedro, MR G. CLAREMONT.

Paquita, MR C. EVANS.

Aurore, MISS BERTHA HODGON.

Cousin, MR E. M. BRYCE.

Girofle, { Twin } MISS CLARA STANLEY, { Sisters } STANLEY.

PIRATES, MOORS, GUESTS, &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Dress Circle or Orchestra Stalls, Two Dollars.

Pit, ONE DOLLAR.

Reason Tickets (three nights) Dress Circle or Orchestra Stalls, \$5.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at Messrs KNOX & Co's, where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

JOHN ROLLINGS, Business Manager.

Hongkong, July 19, 1879.

FOR SALE. SAYLE & CO., VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

OUR Annual SALE of SURPLUS Summer STOCK will Commence on MONDAY, July 21st, and be Continued for FOURTEEN Days only.

This Great SALE will be carried out on the system which gave so much satisfaction last year. All GOODS will be marked in Plain Figures, in Blue, from which no reduction can or will be made. The SALE will positively Close on MONDAY, August 4th, after which date NO GOODS will be SOLD at the Extreme Low Prices marked for this Sale.

We shall offer:—

FANCY SILKS. GLACE SILKS. GROSGRAIN SILKS. JAPANESE POPLINS.

GREENADINE DRESS GOODS, White and Colored MUSLIN DRESS GOODS, HOLLANDS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS at Greatly Reduced Prices.

COTTON and THREAD ROSE HAND-KERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS, LACES and LACE GOODS, All Very Cheap.

BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Several Thousand Yards USEFUL REMNANTS, comprising: PRINTS, CALICOES, FLANNELS, HOLLANDS, &c., &c., at Ridiculously Low Prices.

A Few Baskets RIBBON REMNANTS, Marked Exceedingly Cheap.

A Splendid CALICO will be SOLD at 18 Cents, a very Superior Summer GAUZE FLANNEL at 45 Cents, and Fine French HOLLANDS for WASHING DRESSES at 25 Cents per Yard.

DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY will be Continued as Usual during the SALE.

SAYLE & CO., Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

Hongkong, July 18, 1879.

KELLY & WALSH, QUEEN'S ROAD, (Next door to the Exchange),

ARE now, showing a LARGE VARIETY of New LADIES' NOTE PAPERS & ENVELOPES.

NEW SHEET MUSIC. BOOSEY'S CABINETS. MARSH & HANLEY'S ORGANS. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. SCRAP BOOKS.

INKSTANDS. LEATHER BLOTTER BOOKS. NEW STOVE ORNAMENTS. MENU CARDS.

PLAYING CARDS. BEZIQUE. LETTER CASES. CARD CASES. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

POCKET SLATES. WINSTON & NEWTON'S DRAWING MATERIALS.

NEW CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS. Their Celebrated TOBACCOES. CIGARS and CIGARETTES.

Hongkong, July 7, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY,

Comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouilli in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Kial Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

Also, (From Bordeaux), CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Cider at 5s per Case. A few Cases of 5s 4d.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Ward Room Officers of H.M.S. Pegasus are not responsible for any DEBTS that may be incurred by ROBERT LONDON, late Ward Room steward of the Pegasus.

Hongkong, July 14, 1879.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MEMORABLE MINING SOCIETY.

MAYR & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879.

INTIMATIONS. NOTICE.

SUN SHING has REMOVED to No. 82, QUEEN'S ROAD, Opposite the CHARTERED BANK.

Hongkong, June 24, 1879.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-sixth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the Office of the Company, No. 50A Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 29th July instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 12, 1879.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 20th Instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 12, 1879.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Thirtieth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 31st July instant, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1879.

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the CONSULTING COMMITTEE of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY and the DIRECTORS of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Held on the 20th Instant, the following Resolution was carried unanimously:—

"It is agreed between the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company and the China Fire Insurance Company, that on and after the 1st JULY proximo, a CASH DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT. be allowed upon all Premia, whether Contributed by SHAREHOLDERS or NOT, in lieu of the ANNUAL BONUS hitherto declared, after the Closing of each Year's Accounts."

By Order, For the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

For the China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, JAMES B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 28, 1879.

NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Section, about 64 miles, of the Company's GUTZLAF NAGASAKI CABLE has been RE-LAID from the South to the North of the PARKER, SADDLES and BARRON ISLANDS in a curve from GUTZLAF to the NORTH SADDLE, running along KILLOE, (HEAVY) and SIDE SADDLE, about 1 mile distant, and from the NORTH SADDLES Light, bearing South, 1 mile distant, in an E. by S. direction at about 51 miles, passing the HARBOR ISLANDS until these bear W. 1/2 N. distance 6 miles, when the Cable is again applied into the old Line running in a straight line about E. N. E. till midway between PALLAS ROCK and MEADHIA (Aussé Ears) on the coast of Japan.

GEORGE J. HELLAND, General Agent.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, HEAD OFFICE, Shanghai, June 20, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DE EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the SAILOR'S HOME, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

INTIMATIONS. G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

48, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, June 20, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's S.S. "MALACCA," Captain H. E. SMITH, will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the S.S. Bokhara with the next English Mail.

A. MOIVER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office, Hongkong, July 18, 1879.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to NAGASAKI and HIOGO.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co's S.S. "BUKHARA," Captain T. USMAN, will leave for the above Place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. MOIVER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office, Hongkong, July 18, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "VOLGA," Commandant GUERAND, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, July 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "ANADYR," Commandant GUERAND, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, July 15, 1879.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "GLENIFFER," Capt. GRAHAM, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, July 12, 1879.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the "Gleniffer.")

The Steamship "GLENLYE," Captain QUARTY, shortly expected, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, July 16, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 L.F.I. American Ship "MONTE ROSA," C. O. CARTER, Master.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 8, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.

The 3/3 L.F.I. German Bark "HELENE," VOLGARDEN, Master.

Shipping. Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 British Bark "COLIVYN," BULMAN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on the 22nd July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 15, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 American Ship "CAPTAIN ROSS," Captain ROSS, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, July 16, 1879.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The 41 British Bark "ORANGE GROVE," Capt. LONGMUIR, shortly due, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, July 15, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Bark "CHASCO," Captain WASSBURN, will load here, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, July 4, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 American Ship "SOUTH AMERICAN," Captain KNOWLES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton,
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.
INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80

Mails.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct);
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship MALWA, Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 29th July, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. MÖLVER, Superintendent,
Hongkong, July 18, 1879. 1j29

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAÏLA, PORT SAÏD, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd of July, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. **DJEMNAH**, Commandant DIDIER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 21st of July, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 9, 1879. 1j22

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. **OCEANIC** will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, August 1st, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st July. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A Reduction is made on RETURN Passages Tickets.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passages, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 31, Queen's Road Central.
H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, July 8, 1879. 4n1

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By **EDWARD JOHN EVELS, Ph.D. Tübingen.**
Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars and a Half per Part.
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WATSON, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By **EDWARD JOHN EVELS, Ph.D. Tübingen.**
Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars and a Half per Part.
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WATSON, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship **OCEANIC**, from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, July 17, 1879. 1j24

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. **Glenlyon** having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Two o'clock To-day.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 25th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**
Hongkong, July 18, 1879. 1j25

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship **China**, Captain **LACHLAN**, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 10, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtze.
AME (in diamonds) Nos. 16/17, Or., 2 cases
T. J. L. 37 pkgs Nuts, from Singapore.

Ex Djemnah.
T. J. L. 37 pkgs Nuts, from Singapore.

Ex Amazona.
S. C. Ghee Soon Tye, 203 bales Cotton, from Singapore.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 14, 1879.

To Let.

TO LET.
(On Peddar's Wharf.)

OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and GODOWNS; with possession from the 1st of July next.

Apply to
G. R. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS AT WANCHAI.

For Particulars, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, July 8, 1879. 1j22

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, formerly known as the "Blue House," Fraya East—A GROUND FLOOR and A FIRST FLOOR, either separately or together; Also, Top Floor of No. 3, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

TO LET.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST.

SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.

OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs WILSON & BIRD, and Messrs DAVIS & Co.

Also,
OFFICES and GODOWN in DUNDON STREET.

Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

BONHAM ROAD,
Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central.
Late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSES—No. 3, ZETLAND STREET, and No. 7, PEDDAR'S GRV.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

INTIMATIONS.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.
IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a **DIVIDEND** to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office on and after the 15th instant.
POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.
By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A NINTH RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TAELS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 9th July, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July.
Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.
The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 16th July, inclusive.
By Order,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.
Shanghai, July 1, 1879. an5

HONGKONG HUMANE SOCIETY.

VOLUNTEERS are earnestly requested to ENROLL themselves on the LIST of the above named Society, as the TYPHOON SEASON is at hand, and more Working Members are necessary.
Kindly send Name and Address to the HONORARY SECRETARY.
Blue Serge Shirt, Helmet, and Life Belt supplied Free of Charge.
P. H. EMANUEL,
Hon. Secretary, Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, July 2, 1879. an2

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.
Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to
E. GEORGE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

TAKASIMA MINE.

NOTICE.

MR. NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE has been appointed his Sole AGENT for the sale of all OUAL produced from the TAKASIMA MINE, and all Purchases of such Coal must be made through him and his representatives on and after the 16th instant.

GOTO SHOJIRO.
Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

ON and After the 16th instant, my Representatives for the SALE of all OUAL produced from the Takasima Mines will be

At Nagasaki,
MR. RYLE HOLME.

At China Ports,
Hongkong and Elsewhere,
MESSERS JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Or their Agents.

NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE.
Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has engaged the Services of a THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, who will attend solely to the DISPENSARY DEPARTMENT, hoping thereby to merit in a greater degree their Confidence and Patronage.
WM. CRUCKSHANK.
Hongkong, June 26, 1879. 1j26

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.
It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.
Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents). \$12 per annum (postage paid \$12.50).
Orders should be sent to **Geo. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street**, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.
Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

INTIMATIONS.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT REASONABLE RATES.
FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS,
LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS,
CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS;
&c., &c., &c.

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA
BY
N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers:—
Dr. Denny has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore—*Times*.
A very important addition to Folklore literature—*Athenaeum*.
The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology—*Pall Mall Budget*.
A worthy pendant to Archbishop Gray's valuable volumes—*Graphic*.
A very amusing and very instructive book—*Spectator*.
Adds useful testimony to curious information—*All London News*.
Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher—*British Quarterly Review*.
We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions—*John Bull*.
A work which merits attention as being to a large extent *un-generis*—*Globe*.
An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant—*Naval and Military Gazette*.
Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white—*London Quarterly Review*.
We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject—*Printing Times*.
Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions—*London and China Express*.
Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology—(Shanghai) *Overland Empire*.
Dr. Denny has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people—*North China Herald*.
Amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale—*Hongkong Daily Press*.
The book is one for the general reader; thoroughly readable and entertaining from beginning to end—*China Mail*.
A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume—*Shanghai Courier*.
Abounding with entertaining and interesting matter—*Japan Mail*.
Pleasantly written and instructive—*Strait Times*.
We trust the author will continue his interesting researches. He has produced a very interesting and valuable volume even if he has not established his theory—*New York Nation*.
Representative of the interest and importance of the study of folklore—*London Tatler*.
We may thank Mr. Denny for treating the subject with broad ideas and from a high plane—*New York Evening Post*.
Dr. Denny appears to have done his work with great thoroughness—*Australasian*.
Nous savons gré à l'auteur de la peine qu'il s'est donnée à recueillir des matériaux importants—*La République Française*.
Il volume del signor Denny è di quelli che non si leggono, ma si divorano—*Revista di Roma*.
Indispensable to the student of the very instructive subject of Folklore—*Dublin University Magazine*.
For Sale by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1878. [1w1ap7b]

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

China Mail Office.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned, in the *Chinese Mail*, 華字日報 (*Wah Tze Yai Po*), Created from the 1st August, 1877.
ORUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.
IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the *Chinese Mail* from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHU, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.
KONG CHIM.
Lessee of the *Hongkong Chinese Mail*.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 percent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chun Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chun Native Post Office, Luon Hing Street; Chui Hing Low Hotel, Luon Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chun Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.
Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Wah Shun Leong Hong.
Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kah Street.
Foochow.—Mr. Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.
Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chun Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.
Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.
Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.
Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.
Saigon.—Wohang Hong.
Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.
Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.
Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.
San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.
The above are some of the Agents, others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and *Peking Gazette*, to circulate the *Chinese Mail* in the interior of China.
Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FEES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
Half hour, 10 cts. | Hour, 20 cts.
Three hours, 50 cts. | Six hours, 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, 10 cts.
Half day, 35 cts.
Day, 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE FEE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, \$3.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 800 piculs, per Day, 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 800 piculs, per Load, 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, per Day, 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, per Load, 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 50

Sampan.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, \$1.00

One Hour, 20

Half an Hour, 10

After 6 p.m., 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

That for the Street Coolies is as follows:—

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, 35 cents

Half Day, 20

Three Hours, 12

One Hour, 5

Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.
 Rihang-biang, Jockey Club, and other
 perfumes, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,
 Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice
 and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine,
 Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,
 Violet and Rice powder, Aquadent for the
 Teeth, Aromatic (Lime), a Natural
 Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers
 and Chemists.
 Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.
 98, Strand, 123, Regent Street, and 24,
 Cornhill, London. 17, Boulevard des Ita-
 liens, Paris.
 31m79 1w 52t

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
 EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKKEYS

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.
 PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
 CLEANING MACHINE, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
 LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
 CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
 TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 20, 50, 100, AND 250;
 6d., 1s., 2s. AND 5s. EACH.

OAKKEYS

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS.
 PREVENT FRICTION, SCURFING AND INJURY TO
 THE KNIFE. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
 SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKKEYS

SILVERSMITHS SOAP.
 (NON-MERCURIAL).
 FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
 PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 50, EACH.

OAKKEYS

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.
 IN SOLID BLOCKS—15, 25, & 40 LBS. EACH, & 10 LBS. BOXES.

JOHN OAKKEY & SONS
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 KNIFE POLISH, KNIFE BOARDS, SILVERSMITHS SOAP,
 WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD, &c.
 17, MONMOUTH STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
 17m79 1w 52t 17m79

**SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond
 Street, London, prepare**

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
 Supplied to the Royal Families
 of Siam, Persia, and Russia.
 To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
 Most digestible. Contains the
 highest amount of nourishment
 in the most convenient form.

MALT D ON LIEB'S principle.
 Sweet and wholesome in itself.
 Entirely free from best-sweet sugar.
 The basis of Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
 More closely resembles
 Healthy Mother's Milk
 Than any other kind of Food.

A THOROUGHLY COOKED FOOD.
 Always ready for use.
 Suits Mothers and Nurses.
 Much time and trouble.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
 Contains all the elements
 necessary for the growth,
 Health and Vigour of the Child.

**SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond
 Street, London, and sold by all Chemists.**
 17m79 1w 13t



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be
 most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or
 the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-
 cidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the
 bush.
 Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
 against those evils which so often beset the human race,
 viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and
 stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
 diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,
 ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; it never fails to
 cure alike deep and superficial ulcers. It is a powerful
 dressing, and is obtained from all respectable
 Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilized
 world, with directions for use in almost every language.
 They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
 Holloway, 535, Oxford Street, London.
 Be aware of counterfeits that may emanate from the
 United States.
 50p78 1w 1t

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
 day (February 17, 1879) the Chinese
 Mail will be issued DAILY instead of
 WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-
 ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
 tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.
 The charges for advertisements are now
 applied to those of the Chinese Mail.
 The unusual success which has attended
 the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
 medium for advertisers.
 The conductors guarantee an eventual
 circulation of one thousand copies. It is
 already the most influential native journal
 published, and enjoys considerable prestige
 at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
 Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Rangoon,
 &c., and Australia.
 Agents: Messrs. J. & F. Atkinson.

Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.
 THE WEAK MADE STRONG.

NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
 Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,
 being non-fermented and free from Spirit,
 as certified by Dr. Hassall and other
 Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty,
 and extensively used in the principal Hos-
 pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases
 of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as
 well as being a most agreeable and efficient
 substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very
 strongly recommended to be taken instead
 of Wine or Beer between meals, as it
 imparts immediate strength, assists diges-
 tion, and produces appetite, and it may be
 freely taken by total abstainers without any
 misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating
 effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or
 three times a day. The Extract should be
 kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from
 Physicians and the Public can be forwarded
 upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-
 facturer, O. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,
 East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &
 Co., Hongkong.
 4ja79 1w 1t

**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
 Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
 CHLORODYNE**
 (Ex Army Med. Staff)
 IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
 GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
 Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
 undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
 that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
 being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
 which he regretted had been sworn to.
 Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
 stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
 discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
 scribe it largely, and mean no other than
 Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864.
 The public, therefore, are cautioned
 against using any other than
 Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
 refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
 system, restores the deranged functions,
 and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
 tions of the body, without creating any of
 those unpleasant results attending the use
 of opium. Old and young may take it at
 all hours and times when requisite. Thou-
 sands of persons testify to its marvellous
 good effects and wonderful cures, while
 medical men extol its virtues most exten-
 sively.

(CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-
 sion to be the most wonderful and valuable
 remedy ever discovered.)

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for
 cough, consumption, bronchitis, asthma,
 Cholera, and dysentery. It is a powerful
 antiseptic, and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
 diphtheria, fever, croup, ague,
 and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all
 attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
 and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in
 neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
 ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
 cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
 Davenport that he had received informa-
 tion to the effect that the only remedy of
 any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
 See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
 tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
 is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
 Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
 owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
 months' severe suffering, and when other
 remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
 reports (October 1865) that in nearly
 every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS
 BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered,
 the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of
 Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.
 "So strongly are we convinced of the
 immense value of this remedy, that we
 cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of
 adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Jour-
 nal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.
 J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-
 dyne; that it is always right to use his
 preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the
 words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the
 Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical
 testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT.

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
 Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., &c. 9d.,
 and 11s.

4jan79 1w 28t 4jul79

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST,
 in English and Chinese, con-
 taining the Names of all the most
 important Companies, Institutions
 and Mercantile Houses in the
 Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50
 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S
 THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
 OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE,
 HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID
MAGNESIA.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
 London,
 N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
 Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
 5ap79s 1w 52t 5ap80s

"INVINCIBLE"
 THE
**LIGHTEST CHEAPEST SIMPLEST, AND MOST
 CENTRIFUGAL PUMP**
 IN THE WORLD.
**REQUIRES NO FOOT VALVES.
 NEVER GETS STOPPED UP.
 REQUIRES NO BENDS.**
 PIPES CAN BE SWIVELLED TO ANY
 ANGLE WITHOUT DISTURBING BED-PLATE.

For full Particulars apply to
**JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,
 ENGINEERS,
 89, CANNON STREET & HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS,
 LONDON.**
 Catalogues may be had on application to the Office of this Paper.
 28dec78 alt. 1 1t

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
 which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
 have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
 thus,

Lea & Perrins
 which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
 SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
 Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
 Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London,
 &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
 14de78 1w 52t 14de79

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE MARK.
NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
 the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
 and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."
 "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
 under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
 derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
 Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.
 Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS" and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER

TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,

And by Special Appointments to

THE H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES, R. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,

THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,
 AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S
 WATCHES, of every Description,
 suitable for all climates, from £2
 to 200 guineas. Chronographs,
 Chronometers, Keyless Levers,
 Presentation, Repeating, Railway
 Guards, Soldiers', and Work-
 men's Watches of Extra Strength.

BENSON'S
 CLOCKS, for Churches, Towers,
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Intimations.

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 THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-
 continuance of *Notes & Queries on
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 ers of this journal to issue a publication
 similar in object and style, but slightly
 modified in certain details.
 The *China Review*, or *Notes and
 Queries on the Far East*, is issued at in-
 tervals of two months, each number con-
 taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally
 illustrated with lithographs, photographs,
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 extra matter.
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 The publication includes papers original
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 toms, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c.,
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 Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East."
 Generally, a more detailed list of subjects
 upon which contributions are especially
 invited is incorporated with each number,
 original contributions in Chinese, Latin,
 French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por-
 tuguese, are admissible. Endeavour
 are made to present a résumé in each
 number of the contents of the most recent
 works bearing on Chinese matters. Great
 attention is also paid to the Review
 department.

Notes and Replies are classified to-
 gether as "Notes" (head references being
 given, when furnished, to previous Notes
 or Queries), as are also those queries which,
 though asking for information, furnish new
 or unpublished details concerning the mat-
 ter in hand. It is desirable to make the
 Queries proper as brief and as much to
 the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August,
 1878, is at hand. It says that forty-two
 essays were sent in to compete for the best
 paper on the advantages of Christianity for
 the development of a State. All our learned
 societies should subscribe to this scholarly
 and enterprising Review. It is a sixty
 paged, bi-monthly, repository of what schol-
 ars are ascertaining about China. The
 lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is
 alone worth the price of the volume. Ad-
 dress: *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern
 Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's *Oriental Library* contains the fol-
 lowing notice of the *China Review*:—"This
 is the title of a publication, the first number
 of which has lately

the law, which all must have known—the Wei Sing Lottery was one of those specially named in the ordinance of 1876—the full penalty would be imposed on the six prisoners of \$200 each.

With regard to the property to be confiscated.

The Magistrate said the Ordinance was plain enough,—everything used in the gambling was to be confiscated.

Mr Haylar: But I contend that means the tickets only.

The Magistrate: The money cannot be taken.

Capt. Deane said he believed the custom had been when money was found on the table it was confiscated as being in use; if it was in the gambler's bag it was the same; but when it was in a lock-box or anything of the kind, it was held that it could not be held as "in use."

The Magistrate said the money in this case could not be confiscated; it must be returned.

This closed the case.

Lo Ahing, 34, and Chan Asai, 24, remanded from the 18th; were charged with being rogues and vagabonds, and causing an obstruction by gambling on the Chinese Recreation Ground on the 17th inst. Sergeant Sam Aun, stated: About 3.30 p.m. yesterday I went with P. C. 151 to the Recreation Ground. I saw the two defendants managing two Funtan tables; the tables were resting on a hawkers' stall. A number of people were gambling at both tables; the hawkers escaped with the money. I saw money staked on both tables. I arrested the 1st defendant; P. C. 151 arrested Chan Asai.

P. C. 151 gave similar evidence to the above. Both defendants admitted having been previously in trouble, one for assailing another for gambling. First defendant was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. The second to three months with hard labour, and to find security in \$25 to be of good behaviour for one year.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunkett.)

Tam Achan, 45, a caulker, was charged with causing an obstruction on the roadway at Praya West on the 16th inst.

Defendant admitted the charge and was fined \$1.

Cheong Aun, a boatwoman, was charged with a similar offence and fined \$1.

William Price, 21, a private in H. M. 27th Infantry, was charged with being drunk, creating a disturbance in the street, and assaulting P. C. 208, while endeavouring to take him to the Station, and was fined \$1 for disorderly conduct, and to pay ten cents chair hire. Prisoner paid the fine and was marched off by one of the military police.

Wat Akwong, 29, a cow-herd, was charged with assaulting Tang Akong on the 19th inst. at 5.30 a.m. on the Pokfulam Road. Defendant said, he was driving his cows when complainant frightened them by driving his cart through them, so he beat him with a stick.—Fined \$3, in default of payment ten days' imprisonment.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smalke.)

Saturday, July 19.

A FATHER CHARGED WITH CAUSING THE DEATH OF HIS CHILD.

Fung Ayew, a man who was employed on board the *Victor Emanuel*, was charged with the manslaughter of his child Fung Ping Poon, and on a second charge with neglecting to provide for the necessities of this child, meat, clothing &c., so that its health was seriously impaired, and it was grievously injured.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The Acting Attorney General prosecuted, and the jury who heard the case was comprised of the following members:—R. E. de Souza, C. F. Grossmann, J. I. Lantz, H. Crawford, C. O. Herrmann, J. Inglis, and A. J. Vern.

Mr Russell in opening the case explained to the jury the two counts on which the man was arraigned. The first, manslaughter, was a felony, and rendered him liable to penal servitude for life or, in the discretion of His Lordship, to a smaller punishment.

The second charge was one of a misdemeanor under an ordinance, which rendered him liable to fine and imprisonment. The facts of the case were of this nature. From the 10th August, at various times until the 6th June last, the prisoner was employed on board the *Victor Emanuel*, had been employed on the flag-ship from twelve to fourteen years, and was earning for a Chinaman in this class, a very large wage, making some \$17 per month. The mother of the child and the prisoner were married according to Chinese custom twelve years ago, and lived happily together until August, 1878, he supporting her and her children. There were four children born to them. Some time in August, 1878, the prisoner formed an illicit alliance with another woman, and in consequence of this began to abandon his wife and children. He kept this woman somewhere near Wanchai, and although he used to visit his own wife every other day or night, the money he earned being thus diverted into this channel, his own wife and her children found that they were not getting sufficient to keep them in life.

On the 10th of August his wife went to the paragoner's lodging, in order to obtain some money from him and the parties had a quarrel. The Constable on the beat there had his attention attracted by the disturbance, and marched the lot of them off to the Police Station. The Inspector made some enquiries, and ultimately an arrangement was made by which the man agreed to give at least \$7 a month for the support of his wife and the children. Still, from that time the man had absolutely refused to give her any money, and she had to do her best for herself and her four children. At this time the child which was the subject of the present dispute was of very tender age indeed, and the woman herself was not strong. Although she herself went to him and sent others to ask him for money, he refused to give her any, or to have anything to do with her at all. The eldest child, she herself, or some other woman she had asked to do so for her, appealed to him again and again, but to no purpose. Complaints were sent to the Registrar General, and a petition was presented to the Governor, which, he believed, was by His Excellency referred to the Comptroller. Finally the woman was, through insufficient food &c., very ill; the child was in a dying condition; and when the ship on board which her husband was em-

ployed, and asked for money to buy food for herself and the children, and was denied it; again she went when the child was in extremis. The master-at-arms to whom she made her complaint, communicated with the Secretary to the Comptroller, and through him the Comptroller was made acquainted with the facts, and an attempt was made to do something for the poor woman and her child. When examined first about the matter, the man had the hardihood to deny that this woman was his wife, but when spoken to by the officers of the ship he admitted it. That time, the child she took with her, died on the deck of the vessel, and the officers made the man see to its burial. They went to the police office and got permission from there to bury the child. It was greatly to be regretted, it was most unfortunate, for the sake of the prosecution against this man that an inquest should not have been held on the body.

The Chief Justice: It is to be regretted. Had there been an inquest there would have been an examination of the body, and we would have been in quite a different position. Who gave this permission?

The Attorney General: Inspector Rivers, I believe.

The Chief Justice: What is the rule? If the report is brought to him that any one has died suddenly, what is it his duty to do?

The Attorney General: It is his duty to report to the Coroner or Superintendent of Police.

The Chief Justice: And that he did not do.

The Attorney General: I have enquired into the matter, and this he did not do. And through this it is that we are not able to bring before the jury that scientific and precise evidence as to the cause of death, which we might have otherwise been able to produce.

When this man was charged with the offence he was now here to answer he made a certain statement, after being duly cautioned, to the effect that this woman had been unfaithful to him, and that he had therefore left her, and further that he was the father of the child who died on the 10th of August; he had not been living with her for four years, and that as there was nothing to bind him to support the children he would not do so. He (the Attorney General) was satisfied he could produce evidence to prove very satisfactorily that the man had not abandoned her at that time; but that he had actually been living happily with her, until this improper alliance took place between him and the woman at Wanchai. As to the child not being his, he was present at the naming of these two children to whom he referred, and took the position and discharged the ceremony as the father. At no time before the quarrel arising out of this, and all being taken to the police station, did he ever make any excuse of the kind for his conduct. His Lordship would define manslaughter for them. He again directed their attention to the points of the two counts in the charge. If they found him guilty on the first, it would not be necessary for them to go into the second count. The less was merged in the greater.

The Attorney General then proceeded to call much the same evidence as was adduced before the Police Magistrate when the case was heard in the lower court, and as that has been already reported it need not now be repeated. The sad story is fully given in the Attorney General's opening address.

A question arose as to the admissibility of the evidence of the wife against her husband; and it was ruled by the Court, on referring to the law, that it could not be admitted. Had the charge been of refusing to support her, she could have given evidence against him; but not in this case.

The Chief Justice in summing up characterized the statement of the prisoner in his own defence, as rambling and audacious, and unsupported by proof. He explained to the jury the verdict open to them,—murder, manslaughter, or neglecting to provide for his child, regretting that an inquest and a post-mortem examination had not been made which would have allowed of their coming to some definite knowledge as to the direct cause of the child's death.

The jury gave a verdict of "guilty" on the second count, "not guilty" on the first, without leaving the box.

The prisoner being asked what he had to say, said his wife had been unfaithful to him.

The Chief Justice said the evidence was all the other way. He had been unfaithful to his wife, and the cause of the whole quarrel lay in that.

The prisoner again said the woman had another man belonging to a steam launch.

The Chief Justice warned him against proceeding with such charges; he had not a particle of proof to support his lies.

The Chief Justice said:—You have been found guilty of neglecting to provide for your infant child from the 16th of August to the 6th June. That you caused by your conduct the death of that child I have no doubt in my own mind; but there is a difference between that state of mind and a right to say that you have been guilty of his death beyond the possibility of a doubt.

The jury have given you the benefit of the doubt, and you have not been found guilty of murder. But had they seen fit to bring in such a verdict against you, I should, with less compunction than I have felt on some other occasions, have sentenced you to be hung. The offence of which you have been found guilty is one which to my mind is unacceptably provided for by the law; I have no doubt that in future the law will be brought to provide more against this class of offences. It is my duty to go by the law just now as I find it. The sentence is that you be imprisoned and kept at hard labour for a period of two years, and that you pay a fine of \$50 to the Queen, and be further imprisoned until that fine is paid, the additional imprisonment not to exceed one year. This does not absolve you from your obligation to your wife and children to maintain them; and when you come out of prison, if you do not maintain them, both your wife and your children, from time to time, and as necessary, you will be liable to a similar punishment.

The mother of the prisoner, who had sworn in her evidence that she was not present at the ceremony of naming the child, was then brought up. His Lordship directed her to be indicted for perjury, the mother of the child, and a neighbour who was present having sworn that she was then present.

The woman for whose sake the prisoner had abandoned his wife and children then caused some amusement by voluntarily stating that she would stand surety for the mother. The being explained to her that this was impossible, she promised to perform some religious duty, and the Court were listened to.

The Chief Justice informed her that it was all through her that the prisoner was now in jail, and that she must see to it that she was then present.

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slight appreciation in Court. The woman eventually was sent about her business.

The Court was crowded, all during the hearing of the case; some three or four hundred women being present; chiefly boatwomen and such like. These all congregated in front of the Court-house on the rising of the Court, and an attack on the paragoner of the prisoner was apparently meditated. She sought the protection of the police, and the crowd moved round to the side door which leads from the lower part of the Court-house into Peddar Street; so that there too egress was impossible, and the crowd dispersed, which it was by no means smart in doing. Had the woman fallen into the clutches of the indignant boat-women and child there congregated, she would have fared badly, without doubt.

The Chief Justice further told her he was very much inclined to send her to jail too, for talking such a lie as she did in the witness box, in saying that the child did not die of want, when she knew nothing whatever about it.

(Before the Acting Puisne Judge, J. J. Francis, Esq.)

LARCENY FROM A BOAT.

Chau Ayan and Liu Asan were charged, on one count, with the larceny of two boxes and their contents, from a fishing junk at Show-ke-wan, and on a second count with receiving that property, knowing it to have been stolen.

Mr Ng Choy prosecuted, and the jury was as follows:—Messrs Q. J. Gutierrez, J. Kennedy, H. G. Just, W. Keller, H. E. Braddon, L. Kirohman, M. De Costa.

The offence was committed on the 22nd June; when the master of fishing junk No. 2291, being awakened by a noise which he believed to have been a box falling on the deck, saw a Chinaman at the hatchway with his box apparently preparing to depart. He (the Captain) raised a cry; the man got down, however, and looking over the side he saw the two prisoners with it.

The men were found guilty on the first count and acquitted on the second. There were three previous convictions against the first prisoner, which he admitted.

The first prisoner was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and the second to three years.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Mok Akwong, Cheung Ali, and Mak Awan, were charged with violence; the second and third prisoners were found guilty, and were sentenced to three and seven years' penal servitude. The charge against the first prisoner was abandoned.

China.

POOCHOW.

(Herald, July 10.)

H. B. M. S. *Moore* arrived from Hong-kong on the 6th inst. and is now lying at Pagoda Anchorage.

The Swimming Bath Scheme seems to have fallen through. It never appeared to be quite practicable, and we much doubt whether, after the novelty had worn off, it would supersede the old fashioned, yet not to be despised, "tub."

We hear that the present Governor is about to be removed to Honan, in which province he formerly held office as Treasurer. His Excellency is said to be a popular official, or in other words he takes matters quietly and does not interfere with *feng-shui* and other prominent features of "old" custom. His successor is not yet spoken of.

News has been received during the week of the arrival at London of the S. S. *Glencoe*, with the first cargo of new season's tea from Hankow. So far as we can learn, the average result is disappointing to shippers,—a few chests having been sold at a profit of 1d. a 20 per lb. while the bulk will barely cover commissions: If this, as we have good reason to believe, is the outcome of the first cargo from China, it bodes ill, we fear, for the later shipments.

We understand that the proposal to open the Club billiard-rooms for play on Sunday—between the hours of 2 and 8 p.m.—resulted in 24 votes being recorded in favor of the proposition and 25 against it. This was close voting, and may, we think, be taken as a fair test of opinion on the subject. But, as a majority of two-thirds of the votes is in all such cases indispensable, any removal of the existing restriction was, under the circumstances, clearly out of the question.

SHANGHAI.

(N. C. Daily News.)

The new steamer *Wuhu*, now in Tung-ka-doo Dock, has been found to have been more severely strained through grounding in the Suez Canal on her passage out, than was at first supposed, needing extensive repairs.

A telegram was received here yesterday (11th) morning, to the effect that a passenger died of cholera on board the *Nagoya Maru*, due here this morning, when on the voyage between Kobe and Nagasaki. [Since contradicted.]

Messrs S. U. Farham and Co. have purchased the wreck of the *Benelitha*, which will be shortly towed from Chetsoo to this port, to see what she is fit for.

CHINKIANG.

July 9.

A correspondent informs us that Mr H. J. Allen, H.M. Consul at this port, is going away for a time on leave, and will be temporarily replaced by Mr Ford.

The weather has been unpleasantly hot and moist, with numerous thunder squalls, during the past few days, and it still looks threatening.

Prospects of improvements in our Customs' grievances, too, forebadow a storm that probably will not be soon forgotten. Blame the weather for it, if you do not get further particulars during the month.—N. C. D. News.

WUZI.

Portfolio.

THE DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW.

[The following lines appeared in one of the Indian newspapers shortly after the Mutiny, and are reproduced as a contrast to Mr. Tenyson's latest ballad. The rhythm, of course, is not original, nor is the design ambitious; but there is surely a realistic power which Tenyson's poem on Lucknow, with all its grandeur and pathos, its polish and beauty, cannot boast of.]

Cawnpore—1857.

With body wasted and worn,
With a heart as heavy as lead,
A woman sat where her husband's form
On the blood-stained floor lay dead.
Women and children, wild
With hunger, round her pressed:
One little babe—her infant child—
Was starving on her breast,
And thus, with weary song, she lulled
Her dying child to rest.

Roar, Roar, Roar,
Oh that incessant din
From the enemy's guns without,
And our own few guns within.
Shell, and musket and gun,
Gun, and musket, and shell,
Mingle their roar with our groans and
sobs.

Roar, Roar, Roar,
Will these hideous guns ever cease,
Roar, Roar, Roar;
Must death be our sole release?
Must all—the good, the brave,
The young and the old—hus die?
Must we vainly pray our God to save?
To Him must we vainly cry!

Death, Death, Death;
In every shape and form;
Death, Death, Death,
Rides on the iron storm.
He comes with the hurrying shot,
He comes with the bursting shell;
While wounds, starvation and disease
Do his dread work too well.

I have lost my husband dear,
Two brothers and their wives;
And while my heart is weeping out,
Death takes my children's lives;
Death, Death, Death—
'Mid misery, hunger, and woe;
My last child dying, my husband dead,
I court thy friendly blow!

Why should I shrink from death
When my dear ones all are gone?
They live—were roused in want and woe,
And why not I too now?
Oh husband, good and kind,
So dear and true to me,
Why should thy wife remain behind,
When death hath taken thee?

Death, Death, Death,
I hear the weary man
Of another sobbing wife reply
To her husband's dying groan,
And I hear the dreadful oaths
Of a soldier in his pain;
Another hour that wretched man
Will never see again.

Death, Death, Death;
Beneath the embankment there;
A husband tends his wounded wife.
While friends kneel round in prayer,
Their tears fall thick and fast
On that blood-red sod,
As their dying friend's last torture past
Her soul takes flight to God.

Death, Death, Death;
You feverish woman seems
To be happy 'mid those joyous scenes
Which come but in her dreams,
But her weary wasted form,
Her fiercely burning head,
Proclaim that soon her troubles o'er,
She too must join the dead.

Last week her husband fell,
Shot down, close by her side,
And her aged, grey-haired mother
In that burning barracks died.
Her only sister followed,
Struck by a bursting shell;
To-morrow she will join them all,
Down in that hideous well.

Oh were my loved ones all
Once more in life again,
Oh were they only safe from here,
From all this grief and pain!
From all this carnage, woe and strife
To see them safely fly,
How gladly would I give my life,
How gladly would I die!

With a body wasted and worn,
With a heart as heavy as lead,
A woman nursed her dying child,
With her husband before her dead.
Death, Death, Death,
In weary tones, with gasping breath,
'Mid misery, sickness, wounds and woe,
'Mid the cannon's roar and the yell of
the foe,
She sang this song about Death.

Her husband's corpse was thrown
That evening into the well,
Whose black deep mouth for victims yawned,
Like the very mouth of Hell;
Death, Death, Death;
Her babe—the last was dead—
Heart-broken, from that bloody floor,
She rose and staggered to the door,
Then passed out, to return no more;
While the stars shone overhead.

The cannon's roar, the foe's wild yell—
Her own, her child's, her husband's
knell—
Upon her ear unbred fell.
The broken prayer alone she said,
"Oh pressing to her burning heart
The babe from which she could not part
Into the well, with fragrant start
She plunged—and joined the dead."

Weak a man pursues money only his
features become narrowed; his eyes shrink
and converge; his smile, when he has any,
hardens; his language falls of poetry and
ornament; his letters to a friend dwindle
down to a telegraphic dispatch; he seems
to have no time for anything, because his
heart has only one thing for which it
wishes time. What he calls the pressure of
business is often only the want of any other
pressure about the heart; but when the
love of learning and all study, then the
very face adds each year to the expres-
siveness, and the eyes and mouth and
marks on the face are back to the old

termost to express the noble soul dwelling
within. As trees grow heaviest on the side
where the light falls, so the face shapes
itself to the light of the soul.

ALL monarchy has been softened by the
greatness of its arts, its parks and gardens
and by its full and free amusements. Much
of the gold in the coffers of kings and
queens and emperors has taken the form of
architecture which the poor could love, of
golden altars where the poor could kneel,
of immense parks where the poor could
wander with their neatly dressed children,
of immense galleries where the people could
see more beauty than even a king could
own. Thus has benevolence come to
counteract barbarism and despotism as May
and June come at last to dissolve the icy
chains of winter. Were it not that the
European nations are thus softened by
some forms of tenderness towards the
people, everywhere would come insurrection
and anarchy. Republics must do as much
for the poor by private generosity as kings
have done for them by power and pride.

THE TRIAL OF LAWRENCE HALL.

Our readers will remember the arrest
here, early in the year, of Lawrence Hall, an
abominable, bank clerk from Frisco. We
now read in the San Francisco Bulletin of
the 8th ult., that his trial on an indictment
for grand larceny in stealing \$15,000 from
the London and San Francisco Bank
(limited), began in the Municipal Criminal
Court that morning. The prisoner was for
many years employed as the bank clearing-
house clerk. On the 17th of December last
the day he surreptitiously departed on a
steamer for Yokohama, Arthur Sorvener,
the manager of the bank, received a letter
written by the prisoner in which he says:—

I am not a criminal. In a moment of
unaccountable forgetfulness I committed
the first act of dishonesty of my life. On
glowing accounts of the stock market I took
\$500 of the note money. Lost it. In hopes
of regaining my loss, I appropriated more—
lost again. Driven to despair and despera-
tion I went in deeper and deeper and the
dreadful result—ruination and disgrace.

Arriving at Hongkong, he wrote another
letter to Mr Sorvener, dated January 30,
1879, in which he said:—

I was compelled to devise some scheme
by which my guilt would be concealed, and
as one crime leads on to another, perilous
as it was, I daily deceived the Receiving
Teller, Mr Gilmore, and others, who fre-
quently inquired about those gold notes.
For two whole months I presented myself
as usual at the bank. I faced you, Mr
Martin and all my friends. I walked the
streets of San Francisco with—let me ask
you to believe me—a heavy conscience in-
side. I could endure it no longer, so I
resolved to leave California. I arrived in
Yokohama, and having made several ac-
quaintances I was soon informed of the
telegram received for my arrest and extra-
dition if possible. Also, a letter one, saying
"Let him go for the present." Embarked
on the Oceanic, and thanked Heaven that
the affair was probably quieted in San
Francisco, and that I had committed. But
no. In Hongkong, as you know, I was
arrested, and it was not until after three days
seclusion in the "D-bird" Jail that I was
made acquainted with the facts that I
was convicted me that I was being punished
not only for my own sin, which God knows
is burdensome enough, but also for that of
another. Mr Crombie, Manager of the
Oriental Bank, acting for your bank,
showed me the telegram which asked if I
denied taking \$13,000 on the morning I
left. I told him I most emphatically denied
taking a cent from the bank that morning,
and that if there was a deficiency of \$13,000
more than the \$24,000 I have acknowledged,
there must be another culprit. If such be
indeed the case, and if you have not as yet
been able to account for the missing \$13,000,
I am ready and most desirous to lend you
every assistance in my power to expose
him, and I firmly believe in my ability to
do so if you think proper to apply me
with full particulars in the matter. I was
released from custody after having sur-
rendered to Mr Crombie everything I had,
even family photographs and souvenirs. I
go home under the impression that I am
not to be criminally prosecuted.

Under date of March 11, 1879, the pri-
soner wrote from London to F. Rodwald,
saying:—

"When I first took the \$500 in gold notes,
I sincerely thought I could replace them on
the following day, but seeing my inability
to do so, and believing there was little
chance of my deficiency being discovered, I
stayed until it was too late. Then, in the
vain efforts to recover my losses, speculated
desperately, met continually with misfor-
tune, and finally driven to despair, resolved
to communicate to Mr Sorvener my disgrace.
In the belief that G. H. Hutchins who, to
make my account good with the paying
teller, daily paid me gold coin in exchange
for the amount of gold notes which I was
supposed to have in my check-book, and
which he never verified in the belief, I said
that he may be suspected as my accomplice,
and to avoid his getting into trouble, I
thought it best to entrust to him my secret.
To my surprise, instead of approving of
my resolution of making a clean breast of
everything to Mr Sorvener, he immediately
condemned it in the strongest terms. He
assured me that my case was not as desper-
ate as I imagined, and begged me to leave
everything to him, as he would do all in his
power to save me. He represented to me
the horrors of ten years' imprisonment, that
being the least time I would get, as Mr
Sorvener, the most honest, most law-abiding
and most unscrupulous man that ever lived
(his very words) would make a terrible ex-
ample of me and would show me no mercy.
I was convinced, and at his request I gave
him my word and honor that I would say
nothing to Sorvener and to all matters to
remain as they were until it was decided
what would be the best step for me to take.
Two weeks afterwards he assured me that
the only thing I could possibly do would be
to go to Japan. Again I was influenced
and consented to go, but to take only suf-
ficient money to take me there. That he
considered ridiculous. I was already dis-
graced, said he; why go away a pauper?
No, take all the money you can. Must I
say it? I believed him again. Believed
every word he said, as though he was the
best friend I ever had. The day before my
departure I took to my room \$1,200 of the
note money. The morning of my departure

I cashed the broker's check, walked through
the streets with the money in my hand to
my room, packed it, and just had time to
catch the steamer. Mr Hutchins made
all the arrangements for my departure.
F. C. Havens was at the wharf to see me
off. I know nothing of the \$13,000 currency
missing."

The above letters were read in evidence,
and during the reading the prisoner shed
tears copiously. Mr Sorvener and Henry
P. Trison, Receiving Teller of the bank,
testified with reference to their system of
doing business, etc., and Assistant District
Attorney Royden rested the case for the
prosecution.

John Lord Love, counsel for the prisoner,
then read in evidence a letter written by
the prisoner from London to George Hu-
thorn, dated December 16, 1878, as follows:
"I have deceived you and Trison about
those gold notes; there are no notes in the
vault. I have written to Mr Sorvener to
inform him of the fact. See him on receipt
of this. For God's sake forgive me for the
great injustice I have done you both. My
only object in life will be to endeavor to
refund that money to the bank, and for
that reason alone do I care to live."

The Court then took a recess.
This afternoon the defence introduced the
following witnesses to prove the good char-
acter of the prisoner before the commission
of the offence charged: Thomas Brun, Ca-
mille Martin, James W. Barling and De-
tective John Messager.

This closed the evidence in the case.
Mr Love then briefly addressed the jury
on behalf of the prisoner. Mr Royden
declined to sum up the case. Judge Blake
read the law applicable to the case. After
an absence of a few minutes the jury re-
turned a verdict of guilty of grand larceny,
with a recommendation to the mercy of the
Court.

BUSINESS IN CHINA.

There are few things more depressing
than to have a conversation with "an old
China hand" at the present moment. It
does not matter whether we meet our
acquaintance in China or in England, he
is equally melancholy, equally incapable of
seeing any gleam of light on the horizon.
The commercial heavens are hung with
black, the mercantile day is turned to
rayless night. The background is crowded
with the blunders of diplomacy, the outlook
occupied with the sinister victories of com-
bination-loving natives. Slowly and surely
it seems to the veteran merchant the for-
eigner must be ousted, and all the trade
pass into the hands of the Chinese. We
are not prepared to say that this state of
mind need surprise us. There is certainly
cause for disappointment with the China
trade, and there is cause for disappoint-
ment with trade everywhere. In what
portion of the globe can commerce be
said to be flourishing? The ground
has been gone over until we are weary
of the traversing it, and various causes
of the distress have been reckoned up
and discussed again and again. We have
heard until we are tired of hearing
that the distress at home may be
traced to the extravagance and thriftless-
ness among producers during the in-
flation years 1874. We have listened
to discussions on the silver ques-
tion, until we have discovered a new
meaning of the proverb, and understood
how speech was silver and silence
golden, in a sense of which we never
dreamed until we listened to the in-
terminable arguments of the bi-metal-
lists and their adversaries. We have
been assured of the necessity of "cheapen-
ing production," and have learned how
readily has been the harm wrought by
affording facilities to firms without capital.
There are experienced men who have
spoken well and wisely on all these subjects
in our ears, and though we have acquiesced
in their reasonings we have never found
much benefit from their proposed remedies.
Year succeeds year, and in spite of the
nostrums offered by experienced economists
the revival of prosperity seems still afar
off. The man who landed in China twenty
or thirty years ago does not see any prob-
able date of return to his native country
with a competence; and a sense of baffled
endeavour, jaded spirits, and failing health
oppresses him as he surveys the past. If
he is a philosopher, he placidly contents
himself with small mercies; compares his
fate with the luck that has befallen many
of his neighbours; resolves on a less
ostentatious future for his children than
he had once dreamed of; thanks Providence
for the portion of digestion left to
him, cultivates a taste for reading and
persuades himself the climate of China is
after all preferable to that of England. If
the old China hand, however, is not a
philosopher but a Philistine, he rages
against the natives as savages and pagans
who should be thrust back and baggage over
the rim of things, and denounce all the
diplomats who have ever resided at
Peking as a band of incapables who have
never understood the rudiments of their
over-pled profession, and who have been
betroiled in every instance by the astute
Mongolian politicians with whom they have
been confronted. If the unlucky man has
not the safety valve of political distastes,
or the consolation of philosophy, he
takes to habits which make matters ridi-
culous and sad as it appears from the
more painful features of the situation
by cynicism and banter, there are
very sad aspects of it presented every
day. Those China residents who go
home tell shocking stories of meetings
with old friends in a dilapidated condition,
and the hand is often in the pocket for the
elemosynary sovereign. A person of some
experience in the vicissitudes of trade in
the farthest East gave it as his opinion that
"China money don't stick," and this
aphorism has numerous and gloomy
confirmatory illustrations. The pages of
Mr Smith's "Self Help" and "The Art of
Rising in Life," would no doubt supply us
with animating exhortations to pluck and
perseverance wherewithal to close this
article, but we have no spirits left to hunt
up the platitudes, and must content
ourselves with recommending the example
of Mark Tapley.—N. C. D. News.

Spontomania in English, however, rapidly
and continuously increased; and it has now
become chronic and general. Just recall to
yourself the half-dozen London houses
which you may have had the honour to
visit in the course of last week. On
Monday there was afternoon tea at the
Baroness de Lypsky's. All the great
Hebrews were there—there the Von
Schneides, the De Poissonts, the Mont-
gomerys, the De Courcy-Jude-
gows, old Sir Karabass Mangelson, and
all the Misses Hornebech (3). Little Isaac
Zernbbabel (formerly in the nocturnal
refreshment line, Haymarket, now of the
Gentilly Theatre) was engaged (profes-
sionally) to recite Tom Ingoldby's "Coro-
nation." Miss De Smokey followed of
course, with her highly-admired and ex-
quisitely comic monologue, "I should like
to buy something to sell." Banabach
Effendi, in a few (his real name is Moses
Jacobs, and he went out to Constantinople
with a view of selling 1,000 stand of flint-
lock muskets "converted" into breech-
loading rifles to the Porte), gave his inspir-
ing improvised narrative of the battle of
Bimbasht-Oglou; and young Bakennace,
of the Frankfurt banking firm, gave with
a beautiful lip, "On Jordan's banks the
Arab's camelary lip," from the Hebrew
Melodies. So much for Monday. On
Tuesday a reception at Constantia Coun-
tess of Cockayne's. Whitehall Jenkins
enumerated in his grand names of H.S.H.
the Hereditary Grand Duke of Moderig-
schoblen, his Grace the Duke of Dunder-
head, the Earl and Countess of Grim-
mer, Lady Brightcoker, Mrs Breakdown, Mr
and Mrs Marrowbone, of Laidtown, South Wales
(they are coal people), and many more,
as having been present on the occasion; and
Whitehall Jenkins was to a certain
extent correctly informed by the under-
butler. But the egg-region man was not
told that in the course of the evening the
charming hostess moved her audience to
tears with Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," and
to shouts of laughter with her indelible
version of "Kalamazoo, the Daughter of
the Barber," nor was he told that the
Reverend Compound Lightbeats, late of the
Id Church, gained golden opinions with
"The Night before Larry was Struck." Of
course he was encircled; and he followed
"Larry" with the patriotic ballad of
"The Irish Brigade at Fontenoy." The
general company were delighted; but
Lieut-General Sir Hercules Omphalebury,
K.C.B., whose great-grandfather was badly
wounded in the small of the back in the
engagement in question, did not apparently
appreciate the Rev. Lightbeats' lyric, and
was heard to growl sotto voce that it was
"like the Irish feller's dooped impudence."

On Wednesday, the Hon. Mrs. Vashit
recited a considerable portion of Mr. Alge-
ron Swinburne's "Bothwell" after luncheon
at Lady Fountainhead's. The Hon. Mrs.
Vashit recites in a sedentary atti-
tude. Sometimes she sits down in a Turkish
on the occasion mentioned she was entirely
recombed and writhed. When, as a per-
sonation, she hit the heartstring, the enthusi-
asm among her auditors was tremendous.
What occurred on Friday? If I remember
right, a strong contingent of the aristoc-
racy and the untitled Upper Ten went
over to the Evangelical Lightbeats' Mission
School in Tiger Bay. Blue Anchor
Fields, Wapping, and gave recitations
and musical performances for the in-
tellectual benefit of the "Wapping

One of those great and miserable
campaings which the Yankees construct
down the Mississippi with a veritable
rapidity. When I saw a man make itself to
be heard, "A man in the water!" "Sup!"
cried the active captain. Then it turned
himself towards the purser, he demands,
"Has he paid his fare?" "He has paid,"
replies the purser. "All right!" then
he bows the captain, and the steamboat
retires its course, leaving the passengers
behind. If the unhappy man had not paid
in advance he might have been saved.

SPOUTOMANIA.

The rhetorical contagion has spread from
South Kensington to Lambeth Gate, from
Oarleton House Gardens to Grosvenor-square;
and society has taken to "spouting." They
do it all. Poets and Peersesses; Ritualistic
priests and curates of the disestablished
Irish Church who have "commuted and
cut" inglorious Brownings and Swinburns
unknown to fame; pre-Rafaelite painters
and dialectical old maids; Treasury clerks
and gardeners of a literary turn; every-
body in society is "spouting" away a gui-
mieu mieu. A few years since Constantia,
Countess of Cockayne (she would be very
angry if you called her the Dowager), was
nearly the only grande dame de par le monde
who had the courage to "take the floor," as
the Irish say in a London drawing-room.
Some say that it was the Bishop of Tonga-
Tabou (a Colonial who is always about
town, and seems to have forgotten where
his bishopric is) who instructed her ladyship
in the art of elocution; while others main-
tain that her instructor was Snakeface, the
walking gentleman at the Volatility theatre;
at all events, one evening, in the presence
of a "small and early" company, convened
after a dinner party, Constantia, Countess
of Cockayne, advanced to the centre of her
India-Axminster carpet; planted her right
foot on a gigantic sun-flower, and the other
on a colossal muscogolia; swept aside her
prodigious train with one hand, and plant-
ing the other akimbo, tea-pot fashion,
broke out into Byron's "Isles of Greece."
That "fetched" them. She spared the
distinguished assemblage not one stanza;
and the way in which she suited the
action to the word in "dash down you
cup of Samian wine," by sending one of
Mr Mortlock's toughened glasses spinning
from one end of the salon to the other, had
an electrical effect. The applause at the
conclusion was so deafening as to wake up
Lord Northby, who had been asleep for
the last twenty minutes, and who now
declared Lady Cockayne's oratory to be
"monsieur fine," adding that he always
thought Julia's Letter to be the grandest
thing Byron ever wrote. Constantia Coun-
tess of Cockayne, happens to be one of the
leaders of society; and therefore spout-
ing has been fashionable. Mrs Colonel
Plunger followed suit with "The Charge
of the Light Brigade;" the Honourable
Miss Slattern made a decided hit with
Longfellow's "Eudymnion;" and Mrs Bogie,
of Glen Barver, took the town by storm
with Sir Walter's "Bonnie Dundee." She
intended, it is understood, to have followed
this admired recitation with Burns's "Holy
Willie's Prayer;" but Bogie (a most ex-
emplary man who has since come to grief in
connection with a bank north of the Tweed)
wouldn't hear of it. For a while the four
ladies above mentioned had things oratorical
pretty much to themselves; but even-
tually Madame la Marquise de Vaurien,
nee Cascadette, of the Theatre des Nudites,
arriving from Paris with Victor Hugo's
"Jeanne," Beranger's "Souvenirs du Peuple,"
and Desaugiers' "Monsieur et Madame
Dennie," spouting in French became
for a time the rage; and Lady Cockayne
and her companions had some difficulty in
holding their own. Madame de Vaurien,
however, returning to the Continent by
the way of Monte Carlo, Jersey, Coventry,
and Hongkong, up-putting in French lost its
vogue in society. Perhaps society did not
feel quite certain that its French was after
the manner of that formerly spoken at
Stratford-atte-Bowe.

Spontomania in English, however, rapidly
and continuously increased; and it has now
become chronic and general. Just recall to
yourself the half-dozen London houses
which you may have had the honour to
visit in the course of last week. On
Monday there was afternoon tea at the
Baroness de Lypsky's. All the great
Hebrews were there—there the Von
Schneides, the De Poissonts, the Mont-
gomerys, the De Courcy-Jude-
gows, old Sir Karabass Mangelson, and
all the Misses Hornebech (3). Little Isaac
Zernbbabel (formerly in the nocturnal
refreshment line, Haymarket, now of the
Gentilly Theatre) was engaged (profes-
sionally) to recite Tom Ingoldby's "Coro-
nation." Miss De Smokey followed of
course, with her highly-admired and ex-
quisitely comic monologue, "I should like
to buy something to sell." Banabach
Effendi, in a few (his real name is Moses
Jacobs, and he went out to Constantinople
with a view of selling 1,000 stand of flint-
lock muskets "converted" into breech-
loading rifles to the Porte), gave his inspir-
ing improvised narrative of the battle of
Bimbasht-Oglou; and young Bakennace,
of the Frankfurt banking firm, gave with
a beautiful lip, "On Jordan's banks the
Arab's camelary lip," from the Hebrew
Melodies. So much for Monday. On
Tuesday a reception at Constantia Coun-
tess of Cockayne's. Whitehall Jenkins
enumerated in his grand names of H.S.H.
the Hereditary Grand Duke of Moderig-
schoblen, his Grace the Duke of Dunder-
head, the Earl and Countess of Grim-
mer, Lady Brightcoker, Mrs Breakdown, Mr
and Mrs Marrowbone, of Laidtown, South Wales
(they are coal people), and many more,
as having been present on the occasion; and
Whitehall Jenkins was to a certain
extent correctly informed by the under-
butler. But the egg-region man was not
told that in the course of the evening the
charming hostess moved her audience to
tears with Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," and
to shouts of laughter with her indelible
version of "Kalamazoo, the Daughter of
the Barber," nor was he told that the
Reverend Compound Lightbeats, late of the
Id Church, gained golden opinions with
"The Night before Larry was Struck." Of
course he was encircled; and he followed
"Larry" with the patriotic ballad of
"The Irish Brigade at Fontenoy." The
general company were delighted; but
Lieut-General Sir Hercules Omphalebury,
K.C.B., whose great-grandfather was badly
wounded in the small of the back in the
engagement in question, did not apparently
appreciate the Rev. Lightbeats' lyric, and
was heard to growl sotto voce that it was
"like the Irish feller's dooped impudence."

On Wednesday, the Hon. Mrs. Vashit
recited a considerable portion of Mr. Alge-
ron Swinburne's "Bothwell" after luncheon
at Lady Fountainhead's. The Hon. Mrs.
Vashit recites in a sedentary atti-
tude. Sometimes she sits down in a Turkish
on the occasion mentioned she was entirely
recombed and writhed. When, as a per-
sonation, she hit the heartstring, the enthusi-
asm among her auditors was tremendous.
What occurred on Friday? If I remember
right, a strong contingent of the aristoc-
racy and the untitled Upper Ten went
over to the Evangelical Lightbeats' Mission
School in Tiger Bay. Blue Anchor
Fields, Wapping, and gave recitations
and musical performances for the in-
tellectual benefit of the "Wapping

Seven relations swarmed in from the
kitchen, and each said, "And this is his
gratitude!"
William's sisters stared, bewildered, and
said, "And this is his grat—" but were
interrupted by their mother, who burst
into tears, and exclaimed, "To think that
my sainted little Jimmy threw away his
life in the service of such a reptile!"
Then the pluck of the revolutionary
M'Spadden rose to the occasion, and he
replied with fervour, "Out of my house,
the whole tribe of you! I was beguiled
by the boob, but shall never be beguiled
again—once is sufficient for me." And
turning to William, he shouted, "Yes,
you did save my wife's life, and the next
man that does it shall die in his tracks!"
Not being a clergyman, I place my text
at the end of my sermon instead of at the
beginning. Here it is from Mr Noah
Brook's Recollections of President Lincoln,
in "Scrivener's Monthly"—
"J. H. Hackett, in his part of Falstaff,
was an actor who gave Mr Lincoln great
delight. With his usual desire to signify
to others his sense of obligation, Mr Lin-
coln wrote a genial little note to the actor,
expressing his pleasure at witnessing his
performance. Mr Hackett, in reply, sent
a book of songs; perhaps it was one of
his own authorship. He also wrote several
notes to the President. One night, quite
late, when the episode had passed out of
my mind, I went to the White House in
answer to a message. Passing into the
President's office, I noticed, to my surprise
Hackett sitting in the ante-room as if wait-
ing for an audience. The President asked
me if any one was outside. On being told,
he said, half sadly, 'Oh, I can't see him, I
can't see him! I was in hopes he had gone
away.' Then he added, 'Now this just
illustrates the difficulty of having pleasant
friends and acquaintances in this place. You
know how I like Hackett as an actor, and
how I wrote to tell him so. He sent me
that book, and that I thought the matter
would end. He is a master of his place in
the profession; I suppose, and well fixed in
it; but just because we had a little friendly
correspondence, such as any two men might
have, he wrote him this. What do you
suppose he made it? I could not guess and

tere." On Saturday, Mr Sententious
Jawbraun read (professionally) the whole of
Ben Jonson's "Sejanus" to an assembly
at Westchester House. The audience
yawned slightly, for Mr Sententious Jaw-
braun is given to grunting and to growling
and swallowing his words, and gapping in a
fearful manner in the attempt to bring them
up again; but everybody recovered their
spirits when the Duchess of Crevecoeur
began to sing "Tommy, Make Room for your
Uncle" ("Down among the Coals" as the
ancient), and the accomplished Lady Spar-
brazz, with pretty, graceful Miss Harriette
Heartsease had acted one of the Rosalinds
and Celia scenes from "As You Like It."
They all do it; and in candour it must be
admitted that some of them "do it" so
eloquently as to elude, and in such ex-
cessive taste, that you are often puzzled to
determine whether they are professionals or
amateurs.

Yes, "they all do it;" and Spontomania
is perhaps a less idiotic craze than collecting
old blue and white Nankin; or converting
one's dining-room into the semblance of a
convent by covering the walls with elumina-
tated plates from the "Art Pottery
Studio." It is better to spout than to
talk scandal. Spouting is preferable to
gambling, or sitting to see pigeons mas-
sacred.—Truth.

A GRATEFUL HUSBAND.

One day a lady was driving through the
principal street of a great city with her
little boy, when the horses took fright and
dashed madly away, hurling the coachman
from his box and leaving the occupants of
the carriage paralysed with terror. But a
brave youth who was driving a grocery
waggon threw himself before the plunging
animals, and succeeded in arresting their
flight at the peril of his own. The grateful
lady took his number, and upon arriving at
her home she related the heroic act to her
husband (who had read the books), who
listened with streaming eyes to the thrilling
recital, and who, after returning thanks in
conjunction with his restored loved ones, to
him who unperished not even a sparrow to
fall to the ground unnoticed, sent for the
brave young person, and, placing a cheque
for five hundred dollars in his hands, said,
"Take this as a reward for your noble act,
William Ferguson, and if ever you shall
need a friend, remember that Thompson
M'Spadden has a grateful heart." Let us
learn from this that a good deed cannot fail
to benefit the doer, however humble he
may be.

William Ferguson called the next week
and asked Mr M'Spadden to use his
influence to get him a higher employment,
he feeling capable of better things than
driving a grocery's waggon. Mr M'Spadden
got him an under-clerkship at a good salary.
Presently William Ferguson's mother fell
sick, and William— Well, to cut the
story short, Mr M'Spadden consented to
take her into his house. Before long she
yearned for the society of her younger
children; so Mary and Julia were admitted
also, and little Jimmy, their brother. Jim-
my had a pocket-knife, and he wandered
into the drawing-room with it one day,
alone, and reduced ten thousand dollars
worth of furniture to an irreparable value
in rather less than three-quarters of an
hour. A day or two later he fell down
stairs and broke his neck, and seventeen of
his family's relatives came to the house to
attend the funeral. This made them ac-
quainted, and they kept the kitchen oc-
cupied after that, and likewise kept the
M'Spaddens busy hunting up situations of
various sorts for them, and hunting up
more when they were this out. The old
woman drank a good deal and swore a good
deal; but the grateful M'Spadden knew it
was their duty to reform her, considering
what her son had done for them, so they
claved nobly to their generous task. William
came often and got decreasing sums of
money, and asked for higher and more
lucrative employments—which the grateful
M'Spadden more or less promptly refused
for him. M'Spadden consented also after
some demur to let William for college; but
when the first vacation came and the hero
requested to be sent to Europe for his
health, the persecuted M'Spadden rose
against the tyrant and revolted. He plainly
and squarely refused. William Ferguson's
mother was so astounded that she let her
gin bottle drop, and her profane lips refused
to do their office. When she recovered she
said in a half-gasp, "Is this your grati-
tude? Where would your wife and boy be
now, but for my son?"

William said, "Is this your gratitude?
Did I save your wife's life or not? Tell me
that!"
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kitchen, and each said, "And this is his
gratitude!"
William's sisters stared, bewildered, and
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Mr Lincoln added, 'Well, he wants to be
consulted to London. Oh, dear!'
I will observe, in conclusion

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 6 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.E.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.E.), Hayti (N.E.), New Granada (N.E.), Panama (N.E.), and Venezuela (N.E.):—

Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None 4 6
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.E.), Ecuador (N.E.), Nicaragua (N.E.):—

Letters, 20 30 34
Registration, 4 4 6
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None None None
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, 30 30 34
Registration, 4 4 6
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

British & Union (East Indies only):—

Letters, 8 8 8
Registration, 4 4 6
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—

Letters, 2 2 2
Registration, 2 2 2
Newspapers, 2 2 2
Books & Patterns, 2 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Fort of China, Japan, Bangkok, Cochinchina, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—

Letters, 4 4 4
Registration, 4 4 4
Newspapers, 4 4 4
Books & Patterns, 4 4 4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions stated may pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:—

1. The publication must consist wholly in great part of political or other news, or articles relating thereto, or to other topics, with or without advertisements.

2. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unbound.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, or drawn, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of pocket-books, &c.; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical form to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained at the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetable, branches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, and of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in a secure manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office, late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Local Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fakhai, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as cardboard boxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Linigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Bombardier, or Corporal.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—
1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and so far forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coins, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double rate of postage in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dainty articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Office, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Office, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

5. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Office, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

6. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Office, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

7. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Office, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

8. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Office, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

9. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Office, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

10. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Office, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

11. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Office, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

12. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Office, 1 lb. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curries, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a carrier. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of a registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of £10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2.....18 cents.
" £2.....36 "

" £5.....54 "

" £10.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence,
July 18, 1879.

Letts. Pap. Letts. Pap.
Ahong, Mr. 1 Benitez, Julio L. 8 1
Amieable, Mrs. 1 Beveridge, A. 8
Office 1 Blyth, Messrs D. 1
Appel

Shrimp	catfish	70	60	蝦
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Snapper	100	80	取立魚
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沙鑽魚	20	50
-----	----	----

Snake skin,	80	70	沙撈越魚
Snails, Fresh	110	100	撈越魚
Tench,	110	100	鯰魚
Turbot,	120	—	左口魚
Turtles, small, fresh water each	500	400	脚魚
Whiting,	80	70	虫鱗
Fruits.			菓子
Aleurites,	50	40	栗
Apples, California,	400	250	石金
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, . . .	25	20	舊城香
Chestnuts,	120	110	舊城栗
Carraumbola,	80	60	楊桃
Cocoanuts,	50	45	椰子
Currants,	600	350	細洋
Dates,	600	400	洋棗
Figs, Dried,	750	—	無花菓
Lemons, China,	100	90	檸檬
Lichees, common,	40	30	掛綠荔枝
" Lried,	200	160	荔枝
" Small,	50	40	槐枝荔枝
" Viscid,	80	—	糯米荔枝
Limes, Saigon,	120	—	安南檸檬
Long Ngon, Dried,	400	800	山椒乾
Mangosteen, Singapore, each	25	20	山竹
Mangoes, Manila,	60	50	宋芒
" Canton,	40	30	香瓜
Musk Melons,	20	—	香瓜
Oranges, (Cooldie) Canton, . . .	70	60	瓜橙
" Sweet,	160	120	甜橙
Papaw,	40	30	木瓜
Peach,	70	60	桃
" Eagle beaked,	110	100	鵝嘴桃
Pears, Nanking,	100	—	南京梨
" Russet,	40	—	沙梨
Pine-apples, Singapore, each	60	50	星架坡
" Puntl,	40	30	本地波羅
Plantains, common	20	—	大蕉
Plums,	40	30	梅
" Nanhwa,	60	50	南華李
Prunes, Dried,	300	250	乾梅
Pumelo, Oblong,	80	—	陽額柚
Raisins, Muscatel,	600	500	珠提乾
Tamarinds,	60	60	酸子
Walnuts,	100	90	核桃
Wang Pi; Common,	80	50	黃皮
" Mandarin,	120	—	甜黃皮
Water Chestnuts, com.	30	—	荸薺
" Mandarin,	60	60	桂林馬蹄
Water Melon,	20	10	西瓜
Vegetables.			蔬菜
Asparagus,	450	400	龍鬚菜
Beans, sprout,	20	15	芽菜
" broad,	40	30	面豆
" French,	100	—	邊豆
" Long, Dolichos,	40	30	豆角
Best Root,	20	15	豆紅菜頭
Brassica,	30	20	白菜
Brijals,	20	18	紅茄

Vegetables. 采蔬

Asparagus, . . .	tin	450	400	龍鬚菜
Beans, sprout, . .	catty	20	15	芽菜
" broad, . . .	"	40	30	面豆
" French, . . .	"	100	—	邊豆
" Long, Dolichos, "	"	40	30	豆角
Best Root, . . .	each	20	15	紅菜頭
Brassica, . . .	"	30	20	白菜
Brijals, . . .	catty	20	18	紅茄
Cabbage, Shanghai, .	each	150	100	上海椰菜
" Turnip, S'hai, .	"	20	15	上海芥蘭
Carrots, . . .	catty	60	70	紅蘿蔔
Celery, Chinese, . .	"	40	—	本地芹
Chilies, Dried, . .	"	100	80	辣椒乾
" Fresh . . .	"	30	25	新鮮花椒
Onion, . . .	"	30	25	黃蒜
Curry Stew, English, "	"	60	50	加厘材料
Egg Plant, . . .	"	20	15	倭瓜
Ginger, old, . . .	"	40	30	薑
		40	30	薑

Vegetables. 采蔬

" young,	30	30	青
Gourd, snake	80	25	初瓜
Green Sprouts	30	20	芥蘭
Hotte Radish, Shanghai, ,,	200	—	菜薹
Lettuce, Chinese	40	30	大羅生菜
" English . . . each	10	—	唐生菜
Maize, Green corn, . . head	25	20	來路米苋
Mint, bunch	10	—	葉薄荷
Okrae, catty	50	40	菜鴨毛
Onions, Bombay	60	50	洋蔥
" Green	20	15	頭葱
Parley, Chinese,	100	—	芫荽
" English, . . . bunch	10	5	芫荽

Herrings, fresh

Potatoes, Japanese, . . .	catty	30	28	日本薯	仔薯
„ Macao, . . .	„	40	35	澳門薯	薯
„ Shanghai, new, „	„	30	25	上海薯	薯
„ Sweet, . . .	„	12	10	番薯	薯
Purlane, . . .	„	20	—	菜	菜
Spinach, . . .	„	15	12	芥菜	芥菜
Kadiasca, White, . . .	„	30	25	白蘿蔔	蘿蔔
Sesamum, . . .	„	70	60	白芝麻	芝麻
Shalote, . . .	„	30	—	乾葱	葱
Squash, bottle . . .	„	25	20	葫瓜	葫瓜
„ bitter . . .	„	30	20	苦葫瓜	葫瓜
„ hairy . . .	„	25	20	節瓜	瓜
„ long crooked, „	„	25	20	水瓜	瓜
Tomatoes, . . .	„	60	50	茄	茄
Water Lily Root, . . .	catty	30	25	蓮藕	藕
Yams, . . .	„	50	40	薯	薯
Water Caltrops, . . .	„	30	25	角菱	菱

G. ORLEY, *Inventor of Marking.*

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